

as showing a respectable progress of the nation in constitutional forms, were not characterized by so much show and excitement as those of the 20th May, 1845. The novelty of the spectacle is over. The Hawaiian Government is now expected to conduct all its relations in accordance with the civilized forms they have adopted, and the fear for the future must be, that they will not always be judged by the past in relation to them, but by the more perfect standards of polity which they seek to follow. The nation has much yet to acquire among all its classes before it can meet the full desires of its friends. In the meanwhile its humble endeavors at organization and advancement, should enlist the kindly sympathies and countenance of residents and strangers.

We are pleased to see that better taste is beginning to prevail among the foreign officers near His Majesty's person. The more simple their attire the better. The unmeaning crowns on the coats are banished we hope never to return. To be consistent to royalty, we presume some mark of distinction is necessary, if so, a star and riband are as little objectionable as any that His Majesty can order for the foreign gentlemen in his service.

Business was suspended during the day, and although it was a national holiday, perfect order prevailed. Indeed all the anniversaries this year, even including the 4th July, have been quietly enjoyed. This speaks better for the nation than if with more noise and hilarity, more dissipation and casualties should ensue.

We give this week the remarks of Commodore Stockton before the congregation at the stone church, on Sunday the 28th of June last, as they were stenographed at the time. It is but justice to the Commodore to bear in mind that they were made off-hand and to a native congregation, whose tastes would be more gratified and attention better arrested by a redundancy of expression and ornament than by a more condensed and less imaginative style. One powerful argument pervades the whole, that is, happiness is the natural result of goodness and misery of wickedness, whether in nations or individuals. The Commodore found the only true guide to goodness and escape from evil in the Bible. This he applied equally to man in every relation of life. It was clearly the drift of the Commodore to inculcate virtue and kindness as bringing their own reward with them, and an unshaken faith in the laws and promises of the Creator. These require not the testimony of man to their excellence, for their authorship guarantees that. But an address of this character, coming from an individual who may be supposed from his wealth, public relations and position in society to have drunk deep of all the enjoyments the world affords, cannot fail of making an impression upon readers generally, and particularly upon those who are striving for happiness in the accumulation of riches, honors or power. It is a worthy tribute from the soldier to the Prince of peace, and as such made no inconsiderable impression upon his hearers. From missionaries and professional religionists such sentiments are expected, and their effect is but seldom proportionate to their truth. But in this instance it was unexpected both from the man and occasion. Consequently it was the more impressive. Commodore Stockton had been represented as the officer who was to revolutionize this nation—overthrow its government, and gratify reckless private passion at the expense of justice. None who know how to appreciate the honor which characterizes American naval officers, and the kindly spirit which prevades the general government, particularly towards the King of these Islands, could for a moment have indulged even in the most distant belief of such a consummation. And we venture to say that however favorable an opinion the friends of government had of Commodore Stockton as an officer and gentleman, not one expected a display of so much that characterizes the philanthropist and Christian. Let those who are disposed to cavil at such sentiments consider the man, his rank and experience. If in future naval commanders will follow this laudable example, and instead of exciting the always too inflammable elements of our social and political world to a greater heat, as has too often been the case, endeavor to spread abroad a mantle of Christian charity and practical usefulness, we all shall have double occasion to rejoice in the visit of the Congress and her kind-hearted commander.

EXECUTION. Ahulika a man and Kaomali a woman, convicted of the murder of a man named Kawao, the husband of Kaomali, in Nuuanu valley, the 17th of March last, are sentenced to be publicly hung until dead upon a gallows erected over the inland gate of the Fort, on Friday the 14th of August.

ARRIVAL OF THE YOUNG CHIEFS. The Young Chiefs arrived on Monday in the Kamehameha III, from Lahaina, in good health and spirits, having completed a five weeks' tour of Hawaii and Maui. We hope to receive some particulars of their excursion.

We are obliged to throw out one half of the editorial correspondence this week to make room for the proceedings of the 31st.

The late events in California are undoubted. The forerunners of more important movements. The partisans of Ide are as yet but few in number, and if left to themselves would speedily be put down by the Californian authorities. It is not probable however that he has ventured upon so bold a measure as to raise an independent flag, capture a town and publicly proclaim his intention to revolutionize the country, without feeling secure of further support. If he be not speedily defeated the Mormons and other settlers on their way by the Rocky Mountains, will doubtless afford him many hardy and efficient recruits. It will be seen by his proclamations in our last that he does not mince the matter at all. He boldly and unblushingly proclaims his intention to invade the country and destroy the government, creating a new one upon principles wholly incompatible with the old. The government of the country, alarmed at the appearance of such a suspicious squad of men on its frontier, ordered them to retire. Ide answers for them, that having travelled the route over they have no intention of retracing their steps—that they have determined to fight their way to a new government, and very considerably tells the Californians that he is determined to make their "country independent"—to abolish their Custom house—to tolerate all creeds; but we cannot do better than to give his own inimitably frank and cool language.

"The new government will work indefatigably to the end of acquiring everything that may be beneficial to the country."

This government will reduce the marine duties three or four parts in a thousand. It will defend its rightful intentions with the favor of God and the valor of its adherents.

The government of this country has ordered us to retire the same way we came, and as this is impossible, on account of our poverty, we have determined to make this country independent and to establish a system of government that will be more favorable to us than such a long and dangerous road back."

There is no mistaking this. Our limbs and rifles brought us here and they shall establish us here. We shall "work indefatigably" in taking every thing we want. We shall upset your religion, relieve you of your revenues and "establish a system of government more favorable to us than such a long and dangerous road back." The road may be long, but as they got over it safely enough, the comparison must be rather startling to the unsophisticated Californians, who are thus to be summarily dispossessed of the country, finances and religion, by the citizens of another country, with whom they are at peace. All these good and charitable works are to be done "with the favor of God," the liberal interpretation of which is given as "the valor of its adherents."

This is putting the whole affair on its true ground. We want your country and we intend conquering it. It is about as Moslem an affair of sword or baptism, as any since the Hegira. If William B. Ide had subscribed himself instead of "Commander in Sonoma" "Commander of the Faithful," and raised the crescent instead of the bear, he could have carried us bodily back twelve centuries, and instead of California we should have rubbed our eyes to see if we were not actually among the ruins of the seven churches, with a cloud of Arabs just sweeping from out the horizon, preparatory to electrifying the luxurious Greeks with a new faith and government.

But seriously this is a singular affair. Time and circumstance give, we all know, a different coloring to deeds. Success is often honor and failure disgrace.

Had Mr. Ide appeared with his troop and proclamations in the territories of France, they all would have been shot in less than a week, as pirates; if in Turkey not a neck would have escaped the bowstring. In California, if successful they will be hailed as the gallant founders of a free and model government—the apostles of republicanism, and patriots of purest water. That California is destined to Anglo-Saxon rule and institutions seems to us as palpable as its hides and tallow. Moreover we believe that both when once orderly established will be an advantage to even the present heretic-hating, bullock-hunting inhabitants. The religious and political views of the invaders and the invaded are so widely different, that many years must elapse before enmity and jealousy will expire. The political movements thus far seem to be the result of private machinations, strengthened no doubt by the result of affairs in Texas and the hostile attitude of the U. S. and Mexico. Should war occur, the U. S. would undoubtedly seize California, and relieve Mr. Ide of much of his anticipated labors in general-hip and statesmanship. If not, the U. S., unable to prevent her citizens' crossing the western deserts, must coolly look on and not interfere. Annexation is less probable there than in Texas, and it may be a daughter republic may arise there which in time shall be fair enough to be acknowledged by its parent, and its illegitimacy overlooked. If so, we of the Hawaiian kingdom must cultivate amicable relations with the new constellations of the west, and bargain off our coffee and sugar, for their lumber and wheat.

The invaders themselves throw the sword into the scale. On it they have staked the issue. For ourselves we trust that out of the present chaos and the greater that is to come, order and freedom will arise, and that the political and social institutions of California, under whatever government may be established will be of a character to reflect favorably upon the destinies of this country in every point of view.

BE CAREFUL. We are informed that recently ladies walking on their verandas have been considerably alarmed by shot fired from guns striking near them. Fire arms should not be used in town, as there is always danger of accidents. Dog killers and sportsmen, be cautious.

Loss of the Am. Whaleship Konohasset, Capt. Worth, of Sag Harbor.

Yesterday a small sloop arrived from Pell's Island, bringing the Captain and six men of the whale ship Konohasset, 5 mos. out, no oil, wrecked on the reef extending from Pell's Island, about 17 miles S. E. from where the Holder Borden was wrecked in 1844. The Konohasset ran ashore May 24th, at 1 A. M., going five knots, and in one hour bilged. The crew took to their boats and remained alongside until daylight, when they discovered the low sand island on which the crew of the Holder Borden took refuge. After securing some provisions they pulled for the land and arrived at 12 M. Here they found the remains of the H. B., and soon after discovered water (Pell's well.) The wreck was again boarded and sufficient materials secured from it to construct the boat in which they arrived here. She is about 8 tons, of neat model, sails well, and is called the Konohasset Jr. She was completed in 18 days and sailed on the 20th June, arriving here 31st July. The crew took on board but 40 lbs. of meat, which with bread and water have been their sole subsistence for 42 days. 24 of the crew remain on the island and if not speedily relieved will be likely to suffer from scurvy. The American Consul intends despatching a vessel immediately to their relief.

The coconuts planted by Capt. Pell have vegetated, and were about two feet high. As they were planted close to the edge of the beach, Capt. Worth for their better security transplanted them further back from the water.

Pell's Island lies in 26 02 N. 174 51 W., and with its reefs extending upwinds of 20 miles, not rightly laid down in the charts, is very dangerous to vessels bound to the N. W. and Japan.

The Minister of Finance entertained His Majesty, His Highness the Premier, the members of the Cabinet, and foreign diplomatic and consular corps at dinner yesterday, being the anniversary of the restoration of the kingdom by Great Britain. In the evening a larger company assembled, and both entertainments passed off most satisfactorily.

DIED

In Honolulu, Wednesday July 29th, MRS. EUNICE H. MARSHALL, aged 28 years, the wife of J. F. B. MARSHALL, Esq., and daughter of Thomas Hooper, Esq., of Charlestown, Mass.

June 30, at the American Hospital, Lahaina, STANTON, a colored man, from Stonington, Connecticut. Died of consumption, aged 20.

July 5, JAMES LUCAS, of Philadelphia, aged 22, discharged from the ship Lydia, of New Bedford, at this place last April.

THE POLYNESIAN MARINE JOURNAL.

ARRIVED.

July 31.—Sloop Konohasset, Jr., from Pell's Island, 42 days. (See report of shipwreck.)

SAILED.

July 31.—Am. bark American, Puget, to cruise.

FOR BOSTON,

VIA TAHITI, Society Islands and VALPARISO,

The American bark "FAME," Anthony Marks, master, will be dispatched on or about Aug. 15th. For freight or passage to either of the above named ports, please apply to E. & H. GRIMES, or to the Master on board.

LUMBER AND DRY GOODS.

FOR sale by E. & H. Grimes, upon reasonable terms,
40,000 ft. 1 inch Boards, 20,000 ft. 1 1-2 and 2 inch Plank,
20 cases 4-4 blue Cottons, 20 doz. Shoes & Boots,
4 crates Bowls & Plates, 30 gent's riding Saddles,
10,000 1-2 inch Boards, 100 ash Oars,
20 boxes Tea, 6 coils Whale Line,
50 whale Irons & Lances, 70 bbls. Pitch, 50 tons Crackers.

RICKER & JOHNSON, General Commission Merchants,

O. P. Ricker, } Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.
M. Johnson, Jr. }

N. B. Wanted, bills on the United States, England or France, for which money will be advanced on favorable terms.

LUMBER, SOAP &c.,

FOR sale by the subscribers, the following merchandise:
70,000 ft. California Cedar and Pine Lumber, assorted,
80,000 Shingles, 58 boxes California Soap,
4 doz. iron Shovels, 3 doz. Grain do.,
10 boxes Sperm Candles, 19 boxes Codfish,
1 bag Pepper, 8 boxes fig paste, 2 doz. Cologne,
22 boxes Olives, 10 doz. Capers, 2 bbls Walnuts,
1 bbl. Almonds, 2 bales Shirting Stripes,
2 bales Brown Jeans,
300 lbs. white, brown and black Linen Thread,
60 do. blue and white cotton Thread,
30 bbls whale Oil, 6 drums Mackerel,
60 do. Molasses and Syrup,
40 boxes Souchong Tea,
20,000 Cuba (Sixes) Cigars, 200 Gyaquil Hats,
200 Palm Leaf Hats, 2000 Goat Skins,
100 lbs. Sewing and Roping Twine.

Boots and Shoes.

Gent's fine French Boots; Goat Skin do.; Button Gaiter do.; Men and Boys' Goat Skin Downing Shoes; Prunella do.; Velvet Slippers; Patent Leather and French Pumps.
Ladies' Gaiter Boots; spring heel Slippers; purple and bronze do.; black Satin do.; green Morocco Ties and walking Shoes.
Misses' and children's Shoes of all descriptions.
Jy 25 tf RICKER & JOHNSON.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ON Monday, August 31st, 1846, at 11 o'clock A. M., I shall cause to be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, in virtue of an execution issued by the Court of Honolulu, on the 27th instant, against Anthony Jenkins in favor of W. H. Taylor, all the right, title and interest of the said Anthony Jenkins in a certain wooden building, at present occupied and used as a shop by, and belonging to, the said Anthony Jenkins, situated in Fid Street, unless the said execution is previously satisfied.
H. SEA, High Sheriff.

Honolulu, July 27, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership at Honolulu and Lahaina, Hawaiian Islands, under the firm of J. B. McCLURG & CO.
JAMES B. McCLURG,
ALEXANDER G. ABELL,
HENRY CHEEVER.
Honolulu, 1st July, 1846.

J. B. McCLURG & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Ship Chandlery, Merchandise and Produce,
Honolulu, Oahu, } HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,
LAHAINA, MAUI, }

WILL keep constantly on hand and for sale, all kinds of merchandise usually required by whale ships and other vessels arriving at either of the above named ports; in Honolulu at the stand near the principal wharf, formerly occupied by Ladd & Co.; in Lahaina, at the stand of the Consul, formerly occupied by Milo Calkin.

* * * WANTED.—Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France, for which money will be advanced on the most liberal terms. Jy 4 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN virtue of an execution issued by the Court of Honolulu, on the 9th ultimo, against Messrs. Ladd & Co., in favor of Messrs. Pelly & Allan, for the sum of \$2010 48, my commission of 5 per cent., the costs of court, and my expenses of levy advertisement and sale, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, August 4th, 1846, at 1 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the right of possession and the occupation of the lower room of the store situated in the centre of the premises of Messrs. Ladd & Co., facing the wharf, and lately occupied by Messrs. E. & H. Grimes, for the term of one year from the day of sale, unless the said execution is previously satisfied.

H. SEA, High Sheriff.

Honolulu, July 4, 1846. je 4t

I. H. WRIGHT,

PAINTER & GLAZIER, has lately received and offers for sale,
3000 lbs. White Lead; 300 do Venetian Red,
250 " assorted Green Paints; 600 do Whiting,
100 gals. Linseed Oil; Prussian Blue;
90 " Spt's Turpentine; Terra de Sienne,
10 " Copal Varnish; Yellow Ochre,
Spanish Brown; lamp Black, in kegs and papers,
Chrome Yellow; Gold and Silver Leaf,
Paint, sash and tar Brushes; Gum Copal,
Sand Paper, pumice stone, window Glass,
Putty, &c. &c.

* * * House, Sign, Coach, Ship and Ornamental Painting executed with neatness and despatch.
my 23 tf.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a SHIP CHANDLERY and GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS, under the firm of RICKER & JOHNSON, at the store recently occupied by O. P. Ricker.

* * * Whalers supplied at short notice and on liberal terms.
O. P. RICKER,
M. JOHNSON, Jr.
Honolulu, June 15, 1846. je 20 tf

WALDO & CO.

OFFER for sale Provisions, Bread, Flour, cordage, canvass, and a general assortment of Ship Chandlery. Recruits and other merchandise usually required by whale ships touching at this port for supplies.

Storage taken at the customary rates.
N. B. Bills of Exchange wanted on the United States, England, and France.
Lahaina, March 21, 1846.

JAMES ROBINSON & CO.

HAVING made arrangements to kill part of their superior stock of Cattle, respectfully inform captains of vessels and the public generally, that they can be supplied with the very best BEEF at the usual rates, under the direction of Mr. George Riseley, a clean and experienced butcher.

G. R., on his part, respectfully begs to state that nothing shall be wanting to give perfect satisfaction.
Honolulu, Jan. 24.—1y.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
Bureau of Naturalization. }

Aliens residing and doing business in any part of this kingdom are required by sections 6 and 7 of article 1, chapter 5 of the act to organize the executive department, to enrol themselves at this office, and receive certificates of nationality, "in order to the validity of their transactions and to the valid acquisition of advantages." Such certificates may be obtained at any time, and all foreigners are invited to come forward and receive them, lest their transactions with each other should be invalidated in our courts of justice.

Applications may be made through H. S. Swinton, Esq., at Lahaina, Benjamin Pittman, Esq., at Hilo, and Godfrey Rhodes, Esq., at Hanalei, which will be promptly attended to.
JOHN YOUNG,
Minister of Interior.

Home Office, Honolulu, 27th June, 1846.

CHAIN CABLES.—One 1 1-4 inch, one 1 3-8 inch, ninety fathoms each, for sale by Jy 18 tf E. & H. GRIMES.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, STATUTE LAWS OF THIS KINGDOM, in English and Hawaiian. English \$5.00, Hawaiian, \$1.00.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

NOTICE is hereby given that hereafter the hours of transacting business at this office will be, on all days, Sunday's excepted, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM PATY, Collector.
Honolulu, July 4, 1846.